NEW YORK HERALD.

OFFICE N. W. CORNER OF FULTON AND NASSAU ST

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DODWORTH'S HALL. 806 Broadway. -- PROFESSOR HAST

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS. 585 Broadway, opution Metropolitan Hotel—in yeuth Breiopian Enteresente, Singing, Damoing and Burlingues—Spacesumps of Pranton Lilonome.

PIPTH AVENUE OPERA HOUSE, Nos. 2 and 4 We wonly-fourth street.—Budwourn's Musicals.—Ermoria merchan. Bullade, Bullacourn, &c. Grongs and to 

ONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 BOWER.

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NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 518 Broadway, Lagrenge with the Oxy-Hydrodus Michoscope twic daily. Hydro and Right Arm of Phonse. Open from A. M. till 10 P. M.

SUNDAY (THIS) RVENING .- GRAND SACRED CONCERNATION OF THE SACRED CONCERN

SUNDAY (THIS) EVENING—GRAND SACRED CONCERT A SUNDAY (THIS) EVENING—GRAND SACRED CONCERT A.

New York, Sunday, October 28, 1866.

THE MEWS.

The trial of the Fenlan prisoners in Toronto, Car has been postponed until Wednesday next, Mr. Mc.
Konzie, who is retained by the American consult to defond such as are American citizens, not being ready to
proceed with their trial. Fears are expressed in Toronto to rescue the prisoners. A pelition is to be pre-ted to the government of Great Britain, through the remor General of Canada, for the commutation of the

The excitament in the city over the remain that and sentences in Toronto was lively yesterday, and threats of severe retaliation were freely made by the Fenians if the sentences should be carried into effect. It is expected by many that the President will intercede in behalf of to unfortunate prisoners.
The examination of the Police Commis

The examination of the Folice Commissions, and much evidence showing the bad character of the election judges, special constables and police, appointed by the Commissioners, was clicited. It is believed that the feared in the event of such action.

Our despatches from New Orleans state that Governor Wells and Judge Howell, who claims to be President of weeks and Juage Howell, who cannot to be President of the Constitutional Convention of 1864, are about to re-convene that body, and that they have ordered elections of delegates to fill vacancies. Governor Wells states that he has received assurances from leading members

White House yesterday morning and remained in con-sultation with the President for a long time.

Our special fashions correspondent in Paris, writing on as 12th of October, describes the materials most in favor for full autuma costumes, with the trimmings and style there chiefly patronized. The Tudor hat is worn, but there exists a little confusion in the matter of the shape and get up of bonnets for winter. An evening costume, prepared for a lady who is to visit the Em-press at Compléme. Is duly reported

costume, prepared for a lady who is to visit and press at Compligne, is duly reported.

Our files from Bermuda are dated to the 20th of October. The Royal Gasetic says:—"The frigate Chesapeaks, 36 guns, 2,387 tons, 400 horse power, is likely to be sent to the North American and West India station. The Mersey, 40 guns, 3,727 tons, 1,000 horse power, Captain Purvis, is also likely to join this station." The journal of the 9th of October; notices the effects heavy gale which swept over the town of Hamilton he previous Thursday, doing considerable damage.
Britannic Majesty's gunboat Albacore, Lieutenant
mander Laroum, engaged in surveying, was in the
mel, near the North Rock, and lost one of her
nors and chais, but rode out the gale with one hundred and fifty fathoms of chain out, and her propeller at work the whole time. She also lost one of her quarter boats, and her tender, the saliboat Adelaide, was awamped astern and went to the bottom. Sir Sidney Colpoys Dacres, K. C. B., is likely to be appointed to succeed Admiral Sir James Hope, G. C. B., as Vice Admiral on the North American and West India station. To-day is the last Sabbath of the centennial year of American Methodism. We publish this morning a synopsis of the efforts of the clergy of that denomination for the past one hundred years in spreading the Gomel.

unequivocally opposed to the constitutional amendment, and will not recommend its adoption by the Legislature. A despatch from San Francisco states that the imperial commandant at Acapulco, Mexico, had received orders to evacuate that place when advised of the evacuation of Mazzilan, and to desurer the stores and supplies which he could not remove. Part of the French fleet would go to Tabiti and the balance to South America. Morelia, the capital of Michoscan, was closely besieged the liberals and the garrison reduced to great straits

General Ortoga is anxiously awaiting permission from the military commander at New Orleans to leave that city for Mexico. It is said that he has a large force

one for mexico. It is said that he has a large force ready on the Rio Grande to cross with him.

General Santa Anna denounces the plan which a Boston journal has attributed to the American government of guaranteeing the debt due by "Maximilian's ridiculous empire" to France, in consideration of the cession or guaranteeing the debt due of "Maximiana's ridiculous empire" to France, in consideration of the cession to the United States of a portion of Mexican territory. His protest against such a scheme was called forth by some remarks in the Hunaup of the 20th inst., and will

found in another column.

Madame Adelaide Ristori yesterday closed her series
performances at the French Theatre in New York, previous to opening in Boston under Mr. Grau's manage-ment. She appeared in her impersonation of Lady Machoth. At the conclusion Madame Ristori expressed her thanks and "boundless gratitude" for her recep-tion is the New World in a few well chosen emphatic

A base ball match was played at Philadelphia yesterday afternoon between the Union Club, of Morrisians, and the Athletic Club, of Philadelphia, which resulted in favor of the Union Club by a score of forty-two against twenty-nine for the Athletics. Eight innings

A meeting of the Democratic Union Association held last evening at Room 24, Cooper Institute, at which a committee previously appointed presented as the ticket of the party the names of John Sedgwick for Recorder and J. M. Smith, Jr., for Surrogate. The nominations were loudly applauded, and a motion endorsing the action of the committee was carried by acclamation.

At the same meeting a letter of declination for re-election as Supervisor was read from Mr. Smith Ely, but on me

na Supervisor was read from Mr. Smith Ely, but on metion the declination was not accepted.

The Conservative Republican Nominating County Convention met last evening and nominated General John
A Poster for Surrogate and Louis Naumann for Coroner.
Au accoupt was made to nominate a Register which
could in an adjournment till Tuesday evening.

Tuese was a large gathering of the democracy of
Brookiya assembled at the Wigwam of the Constitutional
Union last evening. Specielies were made by Henry C.

Union last evenius. Speeches were made by Henry C. Morphy, Demas Barnes, E. O. Perrin, and A. H. H.

Judge Brady has decided that in cases appealed the costs and interest are to be calculated on all the proceedings, and not merely on the original judgments. The question came up in the case of Nourry vs. Samuel Question came up in the case of Nourry vs. country local Lord, which was an action by an architect for drawings of plans for the establishment of Lord & Taylor on Broadway. The plaintiff recovered a verdict and the matter on appeal was carried through all the stages up to the

Court of Appeals.

The General Term of the Court of Common Pleas The General Term of the Court of Common Pleas meets to morrow to hear appeals from the trial terms. An unusually large number of cases was disposed of yesterday at the Court of Special Sessions, before Justices Kelly and Dowling. They were mostly of minor importance. Of the fifty-six examined eight were suspended cases, twenty-two assault and battery, twenty-three potit larceny and three for other offences.

A discovery was made yesterday by the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas that the name of Judge Cardozo had been forged to several naturalization papers.

Now and then a case of cholers is reported in the city, although the disease has virtually disappeared. On Friday last a death occurred at 66 East Broadway, where a few days previous another fatal case had been reported. The house has been cleaned and disinfected by the health authorities.

by the health authorities.

Coroner Wildey was yesterday notified to hold an in-

quest on the body of Geelan, whose death was caused by inhaling the fumes and gas from a vat in the avenue A distillery, on Friday last. Of the three other men who were injured in their efforts to rescue the deceased

uicide yesterday morning while suffering from delirium remens, by jumping from a second story window. An inquest was held by Coroner Gover, and the jury rendered

a verdict in accordance with the facts.

At No. 133 Cannon street Coroner Wildey held an inquest yesterday on the body of a little girl named Margaret Boyle, whose death was caused by her clothes

taking fre from a hot stove.

An unknown man was yesterday knocked down and almost instantly killed on the Eleventh avenue, by a Hudson River Railroad train. Coroner Wildoy was notied to hold an inquest.

The dead body of an unknown man was found in the roods near Astoria, I. I., on Friday. It is supposed

that the unfortunate man committed suicide. A heavy storm prevailed in Newfoundland last night.

ne inch. Lieutenant Baine, of the Royal Artillery, died on Fri-

Con at South Petersburg, N. Y., a few days since, died on Friday night. The murderer is rate in jail at Troy.

A man named Josiah Rogers, of Rochester, N. Y., was murdered near the fair grounds of that city on Friday night by being struck with a slung shot. There is as ye

no clue to the murderer.

The jury in the case of Ira Munn, on trial for murder in the Essex County Court of New Jersey, yesterday re-turned a verdict of murder in the second degree. The stock market was strong yesterday, Eric and

Northwestern leading the unward movement. Gold closed at 146%.

There was only a moderate amount of business done

yesterday, though the movement in breadstuffs was more active, and the excitement in corn was intensified, prices advancing 3c. a 5c., with sales of Western mixed at \$1 201/c. Cotton was quiet. Coffee was steady. On 'Change flour advanced 10c. a 15c. per bbl., and wheat was 1c. a 3c. higher. Oats were more active and firmer. Pork opened active and firmer, but closed heavy. Bee was unchanged. Lard was firmer and more active. Freights were duli and nominal. Whiskey was steady

The prompt termination of the war in Germany afforded to political optimists fervent matter for congratulation. They saw in it the inauguration of a political millennium which was to confer upon Europe all the blessings resulting from a protracted peace. The ink is scarcely dry on the treaties which were to assure this happy state of things, when clouds again begin to gather on the political horizon. Minds accustomed to the philosophical investigation of such matters profess to see in them sources of much greater anxiety than any that have as yet troubled the peace of Europe.

There is no denying that there is a good deal of justice in the arguments on which this opinion is based. The practical result of the struggle between Austria and Prussia was the legitimization of a principle which had previously been regarded merely in the light of spoliation. When in the settlement of Europe, made by the Holy Alliance, weak kingdom were divided and apportioned out to their powerful neighbors, it was not sought to gloss over the robbery by suphemistic terms. The Powers concerned went straight to their object without caring for those verbal refinement which nowadays seem to have become a feature of the language of European diplomacy. Then the smaller States were "absorbed," avowedly to strengthen the larger ones; now they are absorbed "for the reinforcement and safety of these States themselves." The fact is ignored that under the German federative system the populations of the electorates and Duchies have enjoyed as much happiness and security as any political system, with the exception, perhaps, of our own, could have given them. We very much question whether under the stronger government of Prussia their

condition will be at all improved. This, however, time alone can demo We take up the subject not to examine it in its various bearings, but to show to what an extent this principle of "absorption" is likely to be pushed and how it will affect the geographical status and relations of the European governments. No sooner has the German ques tion been closed than we hear of the contemplated partition and absorption of Denmark by Prussia and Sweden. Robbed first by Prussia and Austria of the Duchies, Sweden is now invited to participate in a division of her remains The object is, of course, to complete the complement of naval strength which Prussia deems essential to her increased territorial import-

It is plain that if this project be carried out there will at once be a movement of a similar character by the other leading European Powers. Russia will push with energy her designs in the East, and, to strengthen herself, will probably consent to an "absorption" by Austria of a slice of the European posse of "The Sick Man." Then France will want Belgium for the coveted extension of her boundary, and Gibraltar for the security of the commercial advantages at which she has been aiming in promoting the construction of the Suez canal. Whether Spain will "absorb" Portugal or Portugal Spain, or whether like the Kilkenny cats they will "absorb" each other, is difficult to say, but on Count Bismarck's newly established principle it is evident that they are both too weak to continue to exist

ments of renewed strife and perhaps of a general war in Europe. England cannot, with-out abdicating her position as a first class Power, permit any further dismemberment of Denmark. Hanover, the patrimony of her reigning dynasty, has been torn from it by Prussia without a remonstrance on her part. There is scarcely a German sovereign, in fact,

construed into a fear of provoking aggression against herself? She should not forget that her populations are neither so homogeneous nor so contented as to indispose them to change, whether it be by absorption or other wise. Ireland has always gravitated towards France and would gladly be under any dominion save that of the hated Saxon. Unless the British government, therefore, takes Its stand at once and endeavors to arrest the progress of the new Bismarck principle, she will and herself powerless to resist it when it is applied to her own possessions. There is not government in Europe which has such need of a well defined and firm foreign policy as that of Great Britain. The selfishness of ruling classes in denying to the people their just share in representation, has, by raising dangers at home, blinded them to those that are crowding on them from abroad. Let them continue this folly until the tide of revolution sets in, and there will be little left of that boasted empire which is made up of so many discordant elements.

General Sheridan on Mexico. General Sheridan's letter, which we published yesterday, to General Sedgwick, commanding on the Rio Grande, on Mexican fairs, is a bombshell that will blow sky high the Santa Anna filibusters, the Ortega filibusters and all the other filibusters who are endeavoring to keep their unhappy country in a livided and anarchical and unhappy condition The General writes in a very decided and characteristic manner. "I am satisfied," he says, "that there is only one way in which the state and that is by giving the heartiest support to the only government in Mexico recognized by our own—the only one which is really friendly to us." He then warns all adherents of any party or pretended government in Mexico sical to the Juarez government "that they will not be permitted to violate the neutrality laws between that government and the United States, and also that they will not be allowed to remain on our territory and receive the protection of our flag in order to complete their machinations for the violation of our neutrality laws. These instructions will be enforced against the adherents of the imperial buccaneers representing the so-called imperial government of Mexico, and also against the Ortega, Santa Anna and other factions."

This energetic and sensible language is highly

characteristic of Phil Sheridan; but we have no doubt he is acting in accordance with the views and instructions of the administration at Washington. The news from Europe as well as from Mexico shows that the chief imperial "buccaneer," Maximilian, will soon take his departure from the soil of Mexico, and that the French troops will be hurried away as quickly as pos-sible. It is the duty of the United States to see that the factions and filibusters who would plunge the country into further civil war shall not make our territory a base for their operations. We are glad to know that duty will be strictly performed. Whatever irregularity or defect there may be in the exercise of authority as President by Juarez, no other President has been possible. He has been and is President by necessity. As far as possible he is so also by the forms of law. He has for years sustained the most heroic struggle against a powerful foreign usurpation and preserved the republic. The United States government has maintained relations all through with him as the only authority in Mexico. Would it then be justwould it be reasonable—to tolerate at the eleventh hour, when that country is about to be redeemed, the pernicious factions and ambitious chiefs who would plunge Mexico into a prolonged civil war? Sheridan's letter shows that these agitators will not be tolerated. Whatever negotiations may be made between our government and France for the settlement of the Mexican difficulty will be in connection with President Juarez. Ortega, Santa Anna, and all the other filibustering chiefs ought to abandon their ambitious schemes and cordially support Juarez in restoring peace to their country. Their schemes are happily squelched, and they have no other course left to pursue, unless they se to expatriate themselves entirely from their native soil.

LOOK TO THE COAST LIGHTSHIPS AND BUOTS.-One of the most culpable neglects of the Treasury Department of the government is that of the lightships of the Atlantic coast. Almost every day we publish in our ship news columns notices of insecure buoys floating down dangerous bays, of lightships breaking from their mooring and bell towers blowing down in light gales The service which anchors a buoy so insecurely that it drifts, or builds a bell tower which can be blown down by any gale whatever, ought not to be paid for, and Commodor Shubrick's duty is not done when he permits his officers to endanger our valuable fleets of coasting vessels and merchant steamers by neglecting their duty in this regard. Not unfrequently bucys are removed for repair at two and four days' notice, and their places are often left unsupplied for two months at a time. No buoy or lightship should be changed without at least a month's official notice, nor be taken away for repair without duplicates are left in their places. It is time Commodore Shubrick and the Lighthouse Board were made to do their duty in this respect; and the merchants and shipowners of New York will expect Mr. McCullough to see that it is performed better in the future than it has been done in the

ANOTHER CHANGE IN NAVAL UNIFORMS. Grandfather Welles, having no further opportunities for experimenting in naval construcknows how to dispose of, since Fox has failed to find a market in Europe, has turned his attention to naval uniforms and been devoting all his time between naps to remodelling the cut and color of the naval uniforms. This is the second or third time in which the uniform of the navy has been changed, much to the disgust and expense of the poor naval officers, and so often as to strongly indicate a job at the bottom of it. Some time ago they were shorn of their dress coats and were prevented by official decree, when in foreign ports, from enjoying themselves for want of a proper suit to appear in at court or at balls. The uniform was never more than half respectable in style, a futile attempt being made to make up in gilt braid what it lacked in elegance; and we hope that since a new change has be that has been destituted by Prussia who is not ordered a competent board of tailors will closely allied with her Queen. In this thing be employed to decide on the style.

One hundred and fourteen years he

elapsed since a regular company first acted a play in this country at Williamsburg, in Vir-

inia. In the Old Dominion, with its traditional English tastes and customs, the drams was speedily naturalized. It continued to be popular with the "first families of Virginia" the Richmond theatre was burned, burying in its ruins so many of the most elegant wome and influential men in the State. Further north the prevailing thrift of the people— Quakerism in Philadelphia, the phlegmatic temperament of the Dutch settlers in New York, and Puritanism in Boston and in Hartford (where George Bartley and his wife were arrested for attempting to give dramatic readings in the Blue Law State)—impeded the progress of the drama. But it grew throughout the land with the growth of civilization Sterling good actors and actresses were imported from Great Britain. They were sustained by excellent stock companies, and in the second decade of the present century, the stage became an American institution, with its chief headquarters in New York, Philadelphia and Boston. In the absence or paucity of concerts, lectures, oyster suppers and costly parties, it offered for many years almost the only public amusement. Patronized by the dite of society the acting must have been good, and tradition, the sole memorial of histrion fame, attests its excellence. The drama was an exotic, but the soil proved not uncongenial in a country where even the aborigines, in their bear dances, and corn dances, and war dances, had invented a rude species of dramatic representation, and where the whites of European descent inherited, of course, the universal taste for theatrical entertainments. The British officers who acted as amateurs

at the "Theatre Royal" in New York during the Revolutionary war in due time made their exit with King George's army. But British actors held almost exclusive possession of the American stage long after political independence had been won by the colonies. Many of the same names are conspicuous on the annals slike of the British and the American stage. The name of Garrick even was incidentally connected with the origin of the latter, and if Mrs. Siddons never came here herself she was represented by Mrs. Whitlock, her sister. The long list of British celebrities who have trodden our boards comprises such names as George Frederic Cooke, the Keans, Miss Ellen Tree (Mrs. Charles Kean), the Kem bles, father and daughter; Macready, Gustavus Brooke, the Wallacks, the Vandenhoffs, Tyrone Power and John Brougham. There is a still longer list, headed by Junius Brutus Booth, of actors who won their first bonors in this country and whose claims to distinction were afterwards fully recognized in London. As time has rolled on, a success sion of American actors has arisen, including Edwin Forrest, his namesake, Edwin Forrest Booth, Hackett, Murdoch, Davenport, William Warren, Owens, Jefferson, Miss Charlotte Cushman, Miss Julia Dean Hayne, Mrs. Davenport Lander, Mrs. Mowatt Ritchie, Miss Bateman and the rest, several of whom have made successful professional visits to England. England has sent us Mesdames Seguin and Vestris, and the European continent such unrivalled dancers as Celeste and (thanks to Chevalier Wikoff) Fanny Elisler, together with troops of singers from Italy and France, who introduced the taste for operatic music, which has lately been thwarted by the mismanagement and blunders of Max

Maretzek. Perhaps the palmiest days of the American stage were those of the Park theatre in New York, the Federal street theatre in Boston, and, a score of years later, those of Burton's delightful little theatre on Chambers street. In he good old days the Park theatre and the Federal street theatre numbered among the members of their stock companies many who would nowadays shine as stars of first magni-

The lamentable decline of the American stage dates from the ruinous star system inaugurated by Cooper and Cooke. This tempts every actor and actress who makes a hit in some particular character to set up as a "star." often to the serious risk of their own professional improvement, and always to the detriment, pecuniary and professional, of the stock actors, who are the greatest victims of the extortionate demands of "the stars" upon the purse and patience of the public.

The downfall of the stage has been still more accelerated by the culpable neglect of managers to increase its attractions, in order to keep pace with the other attractions which increasing wealth has multiplied, such as balls, evening parties, concerts, galleries of painting and sculpture, reading rooms and libraries Instead of raising their standard to meet the growing imperative demand for dramatic representations of a higher order, they have, on the contrary, been lowering it ever since Dog Star Cony set out on his travels, followed by Barnum, with Joyce Heth, Tom Thumb, the Feejee Mermaid and the Woolly Horse. What wonder is it that the associated managers have at length been demoralized to such a degree, and the drams, competing with the impudicities of Dr. Collier's model artists and of Madame Bell's waiter girls, seems literally on its last legs at Niblo's!

But it is often darkest just before day. new, bright day is already dawning for the American stage. The revival of the legitimate irams in America dates from the enthusiastic welcome of Dawison at the Stadt theatre and of Ristori at the French theatre, in New York. Their splendid realization of the power of the stage to quicken, purify and elevate the public aste inaugurates a new era in dramatic art in this country; and we must in justice add that as, one by one, the more conscientious and intelligent are withdrawing from the associated managers, the number of true Thespian temples is multiplying. The success with which comic operas and vaudevilles have been brought out at the French theatre, and the increasing attractions at the Broadway theatre the New York theatre and the Thalia at Irving Hall and Dodworth Hall, and at the other respectable places of amusement in this

city, are encouraging signs of the times. A few more last words in conclusion. yet there exists not a single American play worthy of the name. The French stage supplies us, at third hand, with nearly all our acting plays. English dramatists (I) steel modern French places (by no means always selecting

ification. They Auglicize the ocalities, and then our theatre those mutilated, distorted monstrosities yelept "adaptations." In these French thought and manners are incongruously mixed up with English habits, prejudice and slang—the French and English Ingredients being alike unfamiliar to an American audience. Instead of holding the mirror up to nature, we strain our eyes to catch a dim. indistinct reflection of a reflection. Let our writers make a new Declaration of Independence. Let them turn from England, where the stage is at almost as low an ebb as here, and explore at last the rich and hitherto unworked dramatic capabilities of American history-with all the experiences of the recent war—and of American society. Then will the drama become a thing of life and power in America, as it used to be in Greece, and still is on the European continent.

The Squabbles of the Politicians in Maryland The squabbles of the politicians in Mary land, which at one time seemed to threaten the safety of the city of Baltimore and the lives of its citizens, promises to end in a farce. A little wholesome discipline has wonderfully abated the fuss and fury of the radical inciters of rebellion. The proclamation of the Governor and the threatened indictment of the instigators of an insurrection have had the effect to moderate the language of the press. and the refractory Police Commissioners have so far tempered their defiance of the law as to appear by their counsel before the Governor and examine witnesses in relation to the sworn charges of malfeasance in office that have been made against them. The Governor has expressed his determina

tion in emphatic terms to push the investigation to a close without delay. The report is that he announced his intention to give judgment whenever he was satisfied of the inno cence or guilt of the accused, even if all the evidence had not been brought to a close. This is a somewhat broad position to be taken by a person acting in a judicial capacity. The Governor in the pending investigation wields the threefold power of judge, jury and executioner of the law. We fail to see how he can be justified in acting until the evidence on both sides is all before him; for testimony which he has not heard may entirely contradict or materially modify that which has previously been taken. At the same time it is quite proper that he should require the Commissioners to proceed with their case without any needless delay, and should refuse to allow any quibbles or technicalities to be interposed to prevent as prompt a decision as is consistent with the ends of justice. Indeed, the very nature of the charges would render the investigation a farce if delaved beyond the day of the general election. The Commissioners are accused of having, for partisan purposes, wilfully and flagrantly violated the election law which it is their duty to see faithfully carried out, and if they are guilty they should be removed before they have the opportunity to repeat the offence.

It is equally the duty of the Governor, in case of the removal of the Commis see that the election law of the State is carried out in its spirit and to its letter. For this he will be held strictly accountable. There are indications that the whole affair is simply a political squabble between the two extreme parties to obtain the mastery in the November election, upon the result of which depend members of Congress and a United States Senator. Governor Swann, in the exercise of his undoubted authority, may remove the Commissioners, but when he has done this. if he should use his power to advance the interests of any one party, it will prove a barren triumph. The Senate and House of Representa-tives would refuse admission to any monthers who might be elected by such means. All danger of a riot in Baltimore may be regarded as at an end. Its inciters have sneaked of with drooping ears and tails at the first symptom of danger to themselves. But there is still a risk of the State of Maryland being deprived of her proper representation in the Congress of the United States and placed in a position similar to that of the ex-rebel States. through the squabbles and intrigues of a set of seedy politicians. The people should look to this, and while they insist upon obedience to the laws on the part of the radicals, should see to it that they do not fall into the error of placing rebel sympathizers and copperheads in

CAUGHT AT IT .- The radical organs have been in a high state of indignation for the past week over some imaginary system of fraudu-lent naturalization which, they have alleged. was being concocted by the active brain of the Corporation "ring." always at home at such business. In the midst of their hue and cry comes an awkward denouement in the shape of the arrest of three or four of their own men on charges of traud and torgery connected with naturalization. They are caught at the worn out trick of shouting "stop thief" and joining in the pursuit, while the stolen goods are safe in their own pockets. This expose has of course stlenced the radical battery. It shows how foolish it is for a novice to attempt to cope with an expert at his own game. The idea of any outsiders attempting to beat the Baron von Hoffman's "ring" at naturalization tricks is an

Poor Max .- The Hapsburgs are to be pitled. What a record of misfortune is theirs against France! Marie Antoinette, Maria Louisa and the territorial spoliation from the wars of the first Napoleon were great disasters and humilis tions; but greater have fallen upon that unlucky house of Hapsburg from the wars and diplomacy of the Third Napoleon. It is painful to think, too, that the saddest of these misfortunes has fallen upon the popular Prince Maximilian and his accomplished wife, whose graces, virtues and acquirements have made her a universal favorite in both hemispheres. Poor Max! How fearful is the price exacted of him for his imperial Mexican adventure, that which some day hereafter, as the head of the house of Hapsburg, he may have to settle with the Napoleonic dynasty of France!

THE ESTMATE OF "THE RING."-If we can hold Tammany and Mosart to a bargain for mber, including the re-election of Brennan as Comptroller, we can afford to sell out on almost any terms, and to anybody, every Congressional district on this island. It is a few nd dollars only for a good many milthe best), and disguise them as gypsies disfig-ure stoles children in order to prevent iden-profits of his bank, have as he gage, lions; and besides John Morrissey, from the THE FASHIONS.

OUR SPECIAL PARIS CORRESPONDENCE.

Wholesome Meditations at the Close of Summer-A Morning Outdoor Tellet for November-Evening Costume for a Visitor to Complegae-Trinmings and Gored Shirt-Beauets Slightly Muddled-Tuder Hats-Matter of Complegae of Co.

Paris, Oct. 12, 1998.

Pans, Oct. 12,
Those who have had the advantage of spending weeks at any of the fashionable watering pi France know extactly how dreary they feel bet general breaking up, which takes place between to Getober and the 5th of November. Firstly, part for a week's sheeting somewhere or other, doff one by one at a time. Though that absence scarcely noticeable, atfil the example is given, and soon retreat by two and threes for their own oh where they must be seen before the duties of the tion recall them to Paris. tion recall them to Paris.

Some have spent or lost all the su

for summer recreation, and if a hasty leave taking does not ensue, they hold out as long as they can, in a very uncomfortable frame of mind, often grumbling at ex-pense and declaring they never will be caught where

who could not manage to enjoy themselves when ever one else was doing so; besides they are a different parties who have not gone through a regular cure, who comprises champagae breakfast, dectors, the water baths, balls, lotteries, pionics and, finally, boxes full fine clothes sent from Paris.

This present time of the year can be compared to the hours between daylight and candles, a time for commune with one's self. Let all be advised, therefore to have their splendid attire packed, registered and despatched to their several homes, while they, in simple raiment, retire from public notice for the sake of a little wholesome medication.

Alcucon, then Honiton or Venetian lace, and it all led me to such a love of a trimming that the end of it was I had to order a new robe, on which I had my meditation sawn for far I should for the lace with the sawn for far I should for the sawn f

caucadette? I observe that there is a small about the antiquity of the sentence. I refewhich there is ne doubt; for the real transity occabularies do thus change, some orcuse mufor Paris meditations. We should take the cauchetter sympathics towards competition.

## CORDNERS' INQUESTS.

THE ACCEPTAT AT THE AVENUE A DISTULLENY—ONE MAN DEAD AND ANOTHER NOT EXPECTED TO RECOVER.—Informa-tion of the occurrence at the distillery of Mesers. Hanloss & Co., Nos. 305, 307 and 309 Avenue A, as reported in & Co. Nos. 306, 307 and 309 Avenue A, as reported in yesterday's Hanalo, reached the Coroner's office yesterday. It appears that Andrew Greeman, foreman in the distillery, while arranging a plug in one of the large vets, was overcome by the fumes of gas and fell into the val. John Quinn, William Hegan and John Geelan, employed in the distillery, ran to the assistance of their foreman and in attempting to extreate him from his pertious condition they too inhaled the gas and fell into the val. An slarm was instantly given, to which Roundsman Leury, of the 18th Precinct, and several other officers responded, and soon drew the four men from the val in a state of invensibility. On making an examination feedan was found to be dead, Greeman, Quinn and Hagan were immediately conveyed to Bellevue Hospital, where the latter lies in a very precarious condition, with but little hope of his recovery; Greeman and Quinn were improving yesterday, and it is thought they will be about again in a few days. Coroner Wildey will hold as inquest over the remains of Geelan.

A LOVILE GUIL FATALLY BURNED terdsy held an inquest at No. 133 Canson street, on the body of Margaret Doyle, a little girt five years of age, whose death was the result of burns, received by her clothes taking fire from a hot stove near which she was at play. A verdict of death from burns accidentally re-ceived was returned.

FATAL RAUROAD CASUALTY. engaged to picking up ceals on the track of the Had River Enirose, at Eleventh avenue and Forty-street, yesterday morning, was knocked down and over by a passing train and almost instantly kil The remains were taken up and Coroner Wildoy au quantly notified to hold an inquest. It was impossible learn the name or rendence of the deceased.

## BILLIARD MATCH AT BOSTON

At the billiard match bere last night, William thwait defeated Edward Daniels by one point game was 1,500 points up, Daniels receiving start with. The average of the winner was that of the loser within a fraction of fourieses. Donaderable interest in manifested in the games to take place at Buranesses Hall on Tassaday meet, beginden Goldthwait and John McDawitt, York, for a stake of \$1,500. RoDovict is now with the part of the contract of the part of the contract of the con